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gatis plus minusve flexuosis; foliis triangulari-ovatis late cordatis crenato-serratis apice et dentibus 1–3 latere utroque basin versus setigeris supra viridibus sparse pubescentibus subtus paulo pallidioribus in venis villosulis, caulinis ca. 3 cm. longis 2.5 cm. latis graciliter (praecipue inferioribus) petiolatis, ramealibus 1–2.5 cm. longis subsessillibus; capitulis ca. 18–21-floris numerosis brevissime pedicellatis vel subsessilibus in ramis paniculae longis flexuosis spiciformibus bracteatis interrupte dispositis; involucri squamis viridibus albo-costatis lanceolato-linearibus valde inaequalibus vix subuligeris, interioribus ca. 1 cm. longis; corollis gracillime tubulosis 4.3 mm. longis; achaeniis atrobrunneis valde compressis lineari-oblongis 3.6 mm. longis; pappi setis ca. 18 albis corollas aequantibus. — OAXACA: secundum viam ad Cuicatlan altitudine 2075–2380 m., 3 Oct. 1894, *E. W. Nelson*, n. 1520 (specimen typicum in herb. Grayano conservatum). Species capitulis subsessilibus facile diagnoscenda.

III. ON SOME HITHERTO UNDESCRIBED OR MISPLACED COMPOSITAE.

Microglossa mespilifolia (Less.), comb. nov, *Aster mespilifolius* Less. Syn. Comp. 180 (1832). *Nidorella mespilifolia* (Less.) DC. Prod. v. 321 (1836). *Microglossa mespiloides* Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. ii. 282 (1873), without express combination and with obvious clerical error as to the specific name; Hook. f. & Jacks. Ind. Kew. ii. 229 (1895).

Psiadia Boivini (Klatt), comb. nov. *Pluchea Boivini* Klatt, Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. 5, xviii. 369 (1873). As suspected by Cordemoy, Fl. de l'Ile de la Reunion, 526 (1895), this species proves on examination of Dr. Klatt's type (now in the Gray Herbarium) to have the characters of a *Psiadia* and not of a *Pluchea.* The anthers, for instance, are entire and rounded at the base and not caudate. Whether or not Cordemoy's *Psiadia Frappieri* may prove a synonym is a point which cannot be determined from description alone. In any event, however, the earlier specific name of Klatt would have to prevail.

Pluchea rubelliflora (F. v. Muell.), comb. nov. *Eyrea rubelliflora* F. v. Muell. Linnaea, xxv. 403 (1852–53). *Pluchea Eyrea* F. v. Muell. Rep. Babb. Exp. 11, 12 (1858); Benth. Fl. Austral. iii. 528 (1866). — The restoration of von Mueller's earlier specific name becomes necessary under the International Rules of Nomenclature.

Rutidosis multiflora (Nees), comb. nov. *Stylончerus multiflorus* Nees in Lehm. Pl. Preiss. ii. 244 (1846–47). *Pumilo argyrolepis* Schlecht. Linnaea, xxi. 448 (1848). *Actinopappus perpusillus* Hook. f.

and *A. Drummondii* Gray in Hook. Jour. Bot. and Kew. Misc. iv. 226 (1852). *Pumilo Preissii* Sonder, Linnaea, xxv. 487 (1852–53). *Rutidosis Pumilo* Benth. Fl. Austral. iii. 595 (1866). It is obvious that Bentham's specific name Pumilo, though long current, cannot stand under the International Rules, since it is antedated by several other names. Of the various designations under which the plant has been described, Nees's *Styloncerus multiflorus* bears the earliest date. It was published in the second fascicle of the second volume of Lehmann's Plantae Preissianae, and the preface of this volume, which included three fascicles, was dated November, 1847. Meisner under date of July, 1848, speaks (Flora, 1848, p. 496) of the second and third fascicles of the second volume of Lehmann's work as just issued, an expression, which at least so far as it concerns the second fascicle presumably means sometime during the spring or early summer of 1848. Schlechtendal's *Pumilo argyrolepis* was also published in 1848, a circumstance raising no small doubt as to the relative priority of these names. Yet it is to be noted that on a preceding page of his paper (Linnaea, xxi. 444) Schlechtendal refers to an article in the issue of the Botanische Zeitung, dated 26 May, 1848, proving that Schlechtendal's own publication must have been distinctly later. Indeed, it is shown therein that in the meantime added plants had been found by one of his correspondents, had been sent for identification, were studied, described, and the descriptions had reached print, all of which is not likely to have happened between the end of May and July, when as stated by Meisner fascicles 2 and 3 of the second volume of the Plantae Preissianae had already been issued (at what previous date we do not know). There is certainly nothing to show that the paper of Schlechtendal preceded that of Nees. In default of such evidence, precedence may be determined by the second clause of Article 39 of the International Rules, which reads: "In the absence of proof to the contrary the date placed on the work containing the name or combination of names is regarded as correct." This, in the case of Nees's *Styloncerus multiflorus* is, as we have seen, "1846–47," while with Schlechtendal's *Pumilo argyrolepis* it is 1848.

ORIGIN AND IDENTITY OF PHARETRANTHUS. The genus *Pharetranthus* Klatt, published in Flora, lxviii. 203 (1885), was founded on specimens collected by Hugh Cuming (no. 2454). These were supposed to have come from the Philippine Islands both by Klatt, who described them, and by Schultz Bipontinus, who seems to have made a preliminary examination of them. The genus was tentatively placed in *Coreopsis* by O. Hoffmann in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenf. iv. Ab. 5, 243 (1890), an opinion which he later — l. c. iv. Ab. 5, 390 (1894), and Nachtr. zu iv. Ab. 5, 325 (1897) — revised by referring *Pharetranthus* Klatt to *Petrobium* R. Br. While the name *Petrobium* R. Br. must, according to the International Rules of Nomenclature, give way to the earlier and adequately published name of *Laxmannia* Forst. & Forst. f., the identity of *Pharetranthus*, supposedly of the Philippine Islands, with this peculiar monotypic genus, of the island of St. Helena, presents a taxonomic and geographic problem which seems never to have been discussed. Such an identity is certainly improbable on phytogeographic grounds, especially in the case of a species wholly unknown from intermediate localities. Dr. Klatt's type of his *Pharetranthus ferrugineus* is preserved in the Gray Herbarium, and in fact appears to be identical with *Laxmannia* Forst. & Forst. f., the "Whitewood Cabbage-tree" of St. Helena. Examination of accessible works on the Philippine flora, including Mr. Elmer's recent enumeration of the *Compositae* of the Philippine Islands, fails to show any record of the species in question. Under these circumstances it seems highly probable that there was some confusion of labels or other slip or error in attributing the plant of Cuming to the Philippine Archipelago. In this connection it is to be noted with interest that on his return voyage Hugh Cuming stopped at St. Helena, where it is more than likely that he obtained the material upon which Dr. Klatt later founded his genus *Pharetranthus*. At all events such an origin would appear to be a permissible assumption or at least a justifiable working hypothesis until the plant can be re-discovered in the Philippine Islands if this ever happens. The synonymy of the species in question is as follows :

LAXMANNIA ARBOREA Forst. & Forst. f. Char. Gen. 94, t. 47 (1776). *Spilanthes arborea* (Forst. & Forst. f.) Forst. f. Com. Hort. Goett. ix. 67 (1787). *Spilanthes tetrandra* Roxb. in Beatson's Tracts, 301 (1816), which was the sterile plant, and *Bidens arborea* Roxb. l. c. (1816), which was the corresponding fertile plant. *Petrobium* R. Br. Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. 113 (1816). *P. arboreum* R. Br. ex DC. Prod. v. 502 (1836). *Drimyphyllum Helenianum* Burch. ex DC. l. c. (1836). *Pharetranthus ferrugineus* Klatt, Flora, lxviii. 204 (1885).

TRAGOCERAS SCHIEDEANUM Less. Linnaea, ix. 269 (1834). To the synonomy of this species should be added *Baltimora monocephala* Klatt, Ann. k. k. Naturh. Hofmus. Wien, ix. 360 (1894), a species founded upon a specimen collected by Knechtel at Chapultepec, Mexico, and now in the Gray Herbarium. The identity appears first to have been noted by Dr. J. M. Greenman, but seems not to have been hitherto recorded in print.

Monactis subdeltoidea, sp. nov., fruticosa ramosa; ramis flexuosis crassiusculis subteretibus vix striato-angulatis brunnescentibus tomen-

tellis, indumento e pilis multicellularibus tenuissimis plus minusve inter se implexis composito; foliis alternis subdeltoideo-ovatis acutis nec acuminatis basi subtruncatis glandulari-denticulatis (glandulis inter se 3–5 mm. distantibus) supra tenuiter sed densiuscule pubescentibus subtus molliter tomentosis canescentibus, lamina 5–6 cm. longis 3–3.5 cm. latis paulo supra basin 3-nervata; petiolo cuneato-alato ca. 1.2 cm. longo ad insertionem laminae usque ad 7 mm. latitudine expanso; inflorescentia planiuscula multicapitulata, bracteis lanceolatis subsessilibus; capitulis radiatis 7 mm. altis, disco ca. 7 mm. diametro; involucri campanulati squamis sub-triseriatim imbricatis arcte appressis ovato-oblongis obtusis sordide lanoso-tomentosis; flosculis radialibus ca. 6 ♀, ligulis late oblongis vel ellipticis apice brevissime 3-dentatis 5–7 mm. longis 3–3.6 mm. latis laete flavis, tubo ca. 1.5 mm. longo plus minusve piloso; flosculis disci ca. 25 ♀, corollis flavidis, tubo 1.5 mm. longo faucibus subcylindricis 2 mm. longis, limbi dentibus 5 breviter triangularibus; achaeniis immaturis prismaticis 2.7 mm. longis omnino calvis glabriusculis. — On banks of the Machangara River, near Quito, Ecuador, 2750 m. altitude, 21 January, 1856; *W. Jameson*, no. 162 (type, in Gray Herb.). From the original *M. flaverioides* HBK. of Venezuela, as well as from the recent *M. Jelskii* Hieron. of Peru, the present species differs in its many-flowered heads, the disk-flowers being about 25, while in *M. flaverioides* they are said to be 5–10 and in *M. Jelskii* they are 6–7. Furthermore, the form of the leaf in the Ecuadorean plant is very different from either of the other species, the blade being more nearly deltoid with a truncate base somewhat sharply distinguishable from the cuneately winged petiole.

Montanoa tehuacana, sp. nov., fruticosa vel arborescens 3–5 m. alta ramosa; ramis plerisque oppositis divergentibus arcuato-adscendentibus foliosis leviter striatis tenuissime puberulis juventate brunneis deinde griseis; foliis oppositis, supra pallide viridibus scabris et cum pilis brevissimis basi incrassatis munitis, subtus canescenti-tomentellis reticulato-venosis, inferioribus 2 dm. longis 1.6 dm. latis patente trilobatis, lobis lateralibus latis crenato-angulatis, lobo terminali variabili vel obtuso vel acuto vel etiam acuminato in eodem specimine, petiolo usque ad 8 cm. longo in parte superiori cuneato-alato; foliis superioribus, i. e. ramulorum floriferum obovato-oblongis firmiusculis obtusis supra rugosis ca. 4 cm. longis ca. 1.5 cm. latis obsolete crenulato-serratis basi brevissime petiolatis et (supra petiolum) cordato-biauriculatis, auriculis rotundatis; capitulis laxe corymbosis graciliter pedicellatis ca. 3 cm. diametro (ligulis inclusis); involucri squamis ovato-lanceolatis anthesi ca. 6 mm. longis griseo-tomentellis; paleis a basi late ovata membranacea pallida in apicem longum spinosum

patentem abrupte contractis.— Tufa bluffs near Tehuacan, Puebla, Mexico, 1680 m. altitude, 7 August, 1901, *C. G. Pringle*, no. 8585 (type, in Gray Herb.); in the vicinity of San Luis Tultitlanapa, Puebla, near Oaxaca, August, 1908, *C. A. Purpus*, no. 3105 (Gray Herb.) and no. 3104 (Gray Herb.). The last-mentioned specimen has the upper leaves closely sessile instead of being provided with the usual very short wingless petioles beneath the auricles, but the plant is otherwise so closely identical that it must be inferred that this variation is merely formal and trifling. The affinity of the species is clearly with *M. Pringlei* Robinson & Greenman, Proc. Am. Acad. xxxiv. 512 (1899), which, however, has leaves of quite a different type of serration and the involucral bracts of a peculiar obovate-spatulate form.

LEPIDESMIA SQUARROSA Klatt, Bull. Herb. Boiss. iv. 479, t. 7 (1896). This species, the type of a newly distinguished as yet monotypic genus, was founded upon a plant collected in dry places at Caimanera, Cuba, by von Eggers, May, 1889 (no. 5439). Dr. Klatt was inclined to regard his genus as being of the *Eupatorieae Ageratinae* and very nearly related to *Aschenbornia.* Hoffmann in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenf. Nachtr. 321, 322 places *Lepidesmia* next *Ageratum* and distinguishes it from that genus chiefly by the more imbricated involucral scales. However, even a cursory inspection of the type of *Lepidesmia*, as represented by fragments in the herbarium of the late Dr. Klatt, led the writer to believe that the plant could not belong among the *Eupatorieae*, and a careful dissection has shown that the style-branches, instead of having the clavate unappendaged form found in the *Eupatorieae*, are divided into a basal rather short thickish and somewhat compressed portion surmounted by a rather elongated attenuate and papillose appendage in the manner of many *Heliantheae.* In fact, it seems probable that the genus should be placed near *Isocarpha* R. Br. In habit, as well as in technical characters, it is not very unlike *I. oppositifolia* R. Br., which also possesses opposite leaves, which are lanceolate and subsessile, glomerate heads with subscarious involucre and chaffy receptacle. However, the distinct pappus, much smaller heads, and flattish receptacle furnish ample generic distinctions.

IOSTEPHANE TRILOBATA Hemsl. Biol. Cent.-Am. Bot. ii. 169 (1881). With this species the following appear to be identical: *Rudbeckia chrysantha* (Sch. Bip.) Klatt, Leopoldina, xxiii. 143 (1887), page 3 of reprint, and *Echinacea chrysantha* Sch. Bip. acc. to Klatt, l. c. (1887), page 4 of reprint. The species of Schultz Bipontinus seems never to have been described until taken up and transferred to *Rudbeckia* by Klatt. It rested upon Liebmann's no. 575, collected at Cubre de Estepa, Mexico. In the herbarium of the late Dr. Klatt, a collection now incorporated in the Gray Herbarium, there is a single head and an excellent sketch of Klatt's type, both of which clearly show the species to have been an *Iostephane*, identical so far as can be seen with the earlier *I. trilobata* of Hemsley. Here also should be placed, as it appears, the recently published *Gymnolomia scaposa* Brandegee, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. iv. 93 (1910).

Perymenium Peckii, sp. nov., fruticosum gracile 3–9 m. altum in plantis adjacentibus se suffulciens quasi scandens; caule tetragono scabro in speciminibus siccatis 4-sulcato brunneo, internodiis 4–5 cm. longis; foliis oppositis lanceolatis tenuibus graciliter petiolatis acuminatis obscure et remote serrulatis 3-nerviis basi rotundato-subacutis 5 cm. longis 1.5 cm. latis supra viridibus minute et adpresse pilosis subtus distincte pallidioribus molliter pubescentibus fere tomentosis non solum in nerviis sed etiam inter eas; petiolo 7–9 mm. longo; panicula oppositiramea ovoidea foliaceo-bracteata 1.3 dm. longa 1 dm. diametro, ramis curvato-adscendentibus, corymbulis ca. 2 cm. diametro 5–7-capitulatis, pedicellis gracilibus 2–8 mm. longis; capitulis ca. 5-radiatis 6 mm. altis; involucri ovoidei squamis inaequalibus late ovatis obtusis strigillosis; ligulis albidis apice profunde 2–3-dentatis vel etiam -lobatis ca. 4 mm. longis fertilibus; flosculis disci ca. 15; achaeniis valde immaturis compressis oblanceolatis; pappi aristis ca. 10 valde inaequalibus stramineis scabridis. — In openings in the forest, British Honduras, *Prof. Morton E. Peck*, no. 284 (type, in Gray Herb.). This species is most nearly related to *P. microcephalum* Sch. Bip., which, however, has longer bright yellow ligules nearly entire at the tip, and leaves of a very different pubescence, the lower surface being nearly smooth except along the strigillose nerves.

VERBESINA CARACASANA Robinson & Greenman, Proc. Am. Acad. xxxiv. 559 (1899). This species, hitherto known only from Venezuela, may be recorded from Colombia, where it was collected in Santa Marta, November, 1898–1901, altitude 460 m., by *H. H. Smith*, no. 510 (Gray Herb.). Mr. Smith's specimen examined is immature (still in bud), but shows clear identity with the Venezuelan plant. It was distributed as *V. diversifolia* DC., a species which has alternate leaves and many other differences.

Verbesina columbiana, sp. nov., ubique griseo-puberula verisimiliter herbacea alta robusta; caule teretiusculo exalato striato-angulato medulloso; foliis alternis pinnatifidis 2–3 dm. longis 1.2–1.7 dm. latis utrinque griseo-viridibus dense et scabriuscule puberulis, lobis ca. 7, oblongis vel oblongo-lanceolatis acuminatis serrulatis 1–7 cm. longis 0.7–2.5 cm. latis; petiolo 6–8 cm. longo bialato 1.5–1.7 cm. latitudine basi biauriculato; inflorescentia composite corymbosa plana

2.5 dm. diametro multicapitulata griseo-tomentella, pedicellis filiformibus 6–8 mm. longis; capitulis ovoideo-subglobosis ca. 38-floris anthesi ca. 5 mm. diametro; involucri squamis oblongis acutis vel acuminatis pallidis dorso molliter puberulis, extimis multo brevioribus apice obtusiusculis vel etiam rotundatis crassiusculis nigrescentibus; flosculis liguliferis ca. 5 pistilliferis, ligulis albis subquadratis 3-dentatis 2.5 mm. longis, tubo 2 mm. longo tomentello; corollis disci 3.5 mm. longis, tubo et faucibus tomentellis; acheniis obovatis late bialatis, faciebus plus minusve in media parte carinatis sursum scabridis vel tuberculatis, pappi aristis 2 subaequalibus. — Santa Marta, Colombia, December, 1898–1901, altitude 75 m., *H. H. Smith*, no. 671 (type, in Gray Herb.); also from the banks of the Magdalena River, Quematido, Colombia, 5 December, 1875, *André*, no. 222 (Gray Herb.). The latter specimen is said to have been herbaceous and 3–5 m. high. Mr. Smith's plant was distributed as *V. gigantea* Jacq., but it differs from that species of the Antilles in having heads about 38-flowered instead of about 20-flowered, in having broadly winged achenes, and in details of foliage and involucre. The related *V. myriocephala* Sch. Bip. of Mexico also has smaller subcylindric about 20-flowered heads and narrowly winged achenes.

Verbesina costaricencis, sp. nov., herbacea vel basi lignescenti alta; caule teretiusculo leviter striato-angulato glabro exalato purpurascenti glaucescenti medulloso; foliis alternis magnis longipetiolatis profunde pinnatifidis 1.5–2 dm. longis 1–1.4 dm. latis supra dense scabro-pubescentibus atroviridibus subtus pallidioribus molliter pubescenti-tomentellis, lobis ca. 11 lanceolato-oblongis acuminatis obsolete subremoteque serrulatis 7–10 cm. longis 2–3.5 cm. latis, rhachi alato 1–1.3 cm. lato, sinubus rotundatis; corymbis compositis terminalibus planiusculis multicapitulatis 1.5 dm. diametro basi foliaceo-bracteatis; capitulis obovoideis discoideis 8 mm. altis 5 mm. diametro; involucri squamis exterioribus valde inaequalibus anguste oblongis apice subherbaceis nigrescentibus rotundatis vel vix mucronulatis 1–4 mm. longis interioribus subaequalibus ca. 6 mm. longis tenuibus diaphanis acutiusculis glabriusculis margine erosis; flosculis liguliferis nullis, eis disci ca. 21; corollis 3.6 mm. longis, tubo proprio plus minusve constricto strigilloso brevi, faucibus cylindricis tubo duplo longioribus, limbi dentibus oblongo-lanceolatis; achaeniis compressis oblanceolatis sursum hispidulis basin versus attenuatis tenuiter costatis marginatis vix alatis; pappi aristis saepius 3 achaenium subaequantibus duabus inter se continguis in angulo interiori, tertia eis opposita. — *V. nicaraguensis* J. D. Sm. Enum. Pl. Guat. v. 44 (1899), not Benth. — Rio Virilla, San José, Costa Rica, altitude 1100 m., December, 1895, *Ad. Tonduz*, no. 9833 herb. nat. Cost. (= no. 7068 distrib. J. D. Sm.). This plant is clearly distinct from *V. nicaraguensis* Benth., which has 8–10-rayed heads, widely winged achenes, and a different leaf-contour.

Verbesina gigantoides, sp. nov., robusta alta; caule crasso teretiusculo purpurascenti glaberrimo plus minusve pruinoso intus cum medulla alba constipato; foliis alternis pinnatifidis longe petiolatis firmiusculis supra glaberrimis lucidulis plus minusve ruguloso-bullatis subtus olivaceis molliter pubescentibus 2–3 dm. longis 1–2.5 dm. latis, rhachi alata ca. 2 cm. lata, lobis ca. 11 lanceolatis caudato-attenuatis saepe falcatis integerrimis vel obscure undulatis 8–15 cm. longis 2.5–4 cm. latis, infimis reflexis; sinubus rotundatis; petiolo teretiusculo purpurascenti glaberrimo omnino exalato; panicula ampla valde convexa pubescenti; bracteolis lineari-filiformibus; pedicellis 3–6 mm. longis; capitulis numerosissimis 5 mm. diametro 7 mm. altis ca. 20-floris; involucri squamis obovato- vel oblanceolato-oblongis abrupte acutiusculis margine ciliata excepta glabriusculis; flosculis liguliferis ca. 4–5 pistilliferis; ligulis albis oblongis 3.5 mm. longis apice leviter 3-dentatis; flosculis disci ca. 15, corolla albida subcylindrica, tubo pubescenti, limbi dentibus 5 oblongo-lanceolatis; antheris linearibus nigrescentibus vix connatis; achaeniis 3.5 mm. longis pyriformibus anguste alatis deorsum valde attenuatis, alis ciliato-laceris, pappi aristis 2 subaequalibus ca. 2 mm. longis. — *V. gigantea* Robinson & Greenman, Proc. Am. Acad. xxxiv. 561 (1899), in part, not Jacq. — From near Yajalon, Chiapas, Mexico, 21 November, 1895, *E. W. Nelson*, no. 3423 (type, in Gray Herb.). This is one of several habitally similar plants, which have been in a preliminary way referred to *V. gigantea* Jacq. Happily, through the careful definition and segregation of the West Indian species by Prof. Urban, Symb. Ant. v. 264–265 (1907), it has become possible to interpret more definitely the continental forms of this group.

Verbesina leucactinota, sp. nov., perennis verisimiliter herbacea robusta alta griseo-tomentella; caule subtereti leviter striato exalato; foliis alternis pinnatifidis supra viridibus scabriusculo-puberulis subtus molliter griseo-tomentellis 2 dm. vel ultra longitudine 1.3 dm. latis saepius 9-lobis; lobis lanceolatis 4–7 cm. longis attenuatis 1.3–2.3 cm. latis, sinubus rotundatis; petiolo late bialato basi cum auriculis magnis amplexicauli sed alis in caule non decurrentibus; inflorescentia paniculata magna valde convexa; bracteis foliaceis anguste lanceolato-oblongis acutis integris 4–8 cm. longis ca. 1 cm. latis basi biauriculatis; capitulis ca. 27-floris conspicue radiatis; flosculis liguliferis ca. 5; ligulis ellipticis albis breviter apice 3-dentatis 4 mm. longis; corollis disci albidis 3 mm. longis; antheris nigrescentibus conspicue exsertis;

achaeniis valde immaturis oblanceolatis; pappi aristis 2 subaequalibus achaenium subaequantibus. — *V. diversifolia* Britton, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, xix. 150 (1892), not DC. — Coripati, Yungas, Bolivia, April, 1894, *Bang*, no. 2135 (type, in Gray Herb.). Though doubtfully referred to *V. diversifolia* DC. by Robinson & Greenman, Proc. Am. Acad. xxxiv. 562 (1899), this plant with wingless stem and about 9-lobed leaves now seems clearly distinct from that Brazilian species. It is nearer *V. gigantea* Jacq., from which, however, it differs in its more numerous rays, more strongly auriculate petioles, harsher pubescence, and in many other details. From *V. columbiana*, here described, it differs in its smaller less numerously flowered heads, more developed rays, etc. It is also near *V. myriocephala* Sch. Bip. of Mexico, but differs in its more convex inflorescence, scabrous-puberulent stem, narrow elongate and entire bracts, etc.

Verbesina (§ **Lipactinia**) **oligantha,** sp. nov., fruticosa 2–3 m. alta; caule teretiusculo exalato griseo scabrido-puberulo aetate lenticellis parvis late ellipticis brunneis aspero; foliis oppositis rhomboideo-ovatis 1.2–1.6 dm. longis 5–7 cm. latis acuminatis serratis basi cuneatis integris utrinque viridibus scaberrime puberulis, nerviis lateralibus principibus 3–4 plus minusve ex eodem loco (2–3 cm. supra basin) oriuntibus, ceteris remotioribus et pinnatim locatis; petiolo 1–1.5 cm. longo crispe et scabride puberulo; cymis compositis planis multicapitulatis densiusculis basi foliaceo-bracteatis, pedicellis filiformibus erectiusculis 1–7 mm. longis; capitulis 12 mm. altis 4 mm. diametro saepissime 7-floris; involucri squamis valde inaequalibus, exterioribus multo brevioribus ovatis 2–3 mm. longis interioribus oblongis abrupte acuminatis 6 mm. longis flosculos amplectentibus; corollis omnibus tubulosis flavis; achaeniis valde compressis oblanceolatis olivaceis in faciebus paulo pubescentibus apicem versus angulo interiori anguste alatis. — In granitic soil, Jimalcota, Mexico, altitude 300 m., 18 November, 1898, *E. Langlassé*, no. 644 (type, in Gray Herb.). It is clear that this species is closely related to *V. pauciflora* Hemsl. but it differs markedly in its less conspicuous but more scabrous pubescence, its broadly rhomboic-ovate leaves, and in its less herbaceous much smoother involucre.

Calyptocarpus blepharolepis, sp. nov., annuus prostratus multicaulis et fere a basi patente oppositirameus; caulibus ramisque gracilibus teretibus striatulis flexuosis cum pilis albis hirsutulo-pubescentibus plerumque bis bifurcatis; internodiis saepe longissimis; foliis oppositis petiolatis spatulato-obovatis integris apice rotundatis mucronulatis utrinque cum pilis albis basi incrassatis strigosis 2–2.5 cm. longis 1.1–1.4 cm. latis subtus distincte pallidioribus, petiolis 1 cm. longis hir-

sutis; capitibus in bifurcis arcte sessilibus 1.4 cm. diametro multifloris; involucri squamis oblongis biseriatim imbricatis subaequalibus abrupte acuminatis dorso glabriusculis leviter striatis margine conspicue albo-ciliatis; flosculis liguliferis ca. 8, ligulis brevissimis ovatis crassiusculis albidis viridi-striatulis vix 1.5 mm. longis pistilliferis, achaenio striatulo glabriusculo exalato apice longiuscule divaricatim 3-aculeato; pappi aculeis ca. 3 mm. longis; disci flosculis numerosis, achaeniis muricatis. — Tensaw, Alabama, 18 August, 1904, *S. M. Tracy*, no. 8946 (type, in Gray Herb.). This plant, distributed as *Calyptrocarpus tampicanus* Small, differs markedly from that species in its spatulate-obovate leaves, larger closely sessile heads, and especially in its involucral scales. These are dorsally nearly glabrous but on the edges conspicuously ciliate, while in *Calyptocarpus vialis* Less. (*Oligogyne tampicana* DC., *Calyptrocarpus tampicana* Small) the condition is reversed, that is to say the involucral scales are dorsally strigose-pubescent but the margin nearly or quite free from ciliation. The discovery of a second and clearly distinct species of the hitherto monotypic *Calyptocarpus* is of interest. From the weedlike nature and wide distribution of its Texano-Mexican congener, there must be some doubt whether the plant here described will prove really indigenous in its Alabama habitat, or whether it may not ultimately be found to be an introduction from some other region.

Balduina angustifolia (Pursh), comb. nov. *Buphthalmum angustifolium* Pursh, Fl. ii. 564 (1814). *Actinospermum angustifolium* (Pursh) Torr. & Gray, Fl. ii. 389 (1842). The distinctions by which some recent efforts have been made to separate the genera *Actinospermum* and *Balduina* do not appear to the writer to be of generic validity. The genera being united, priority of specific name requires the new combination here proposed.

Senecio fimbrillifer (Cass.), comb. nov. *Eupatorium auriculatum* Lam. Encyc. ii. 411 (1786), a specific name not available because of *Senecio auriculatus* Burm. f. Fl. Ind. 181 (1768). *Eupatorium scandens* Link, Enum. ii. 307 (1822) according to Lessing, Syn. Comp. 392 (1832), this name also not available because of the now valid homonym *Senecio scandens* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don, Prod. Fl. Nepal. 178 (1825). *Cacalia fimbrillifera* Cass. Dict. xlviii. 460 (1827). *Senecio deltoideus* Less. Syn. Comp. 392 (1832). *Mikania auriculata* Willd. Sp. Pl. iii. 1745 (1804).

Senecio pyrifolius (Bojer), comb. nov. *Trixis pyrifolia* Bojer ex DC. Prod. v. 195 (1836). *Mikania pyrifolia* DC. l. c.; Klatt in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. xii. Beibl. 27, p. 22 (1890). *Senecio curvatus* Bak. Jour. Linn Soc. xx. 190 (1883). The identity of *Mikania pyrifolia* (Bojer) DC.

and the much later *Senecio curvatus* Bak. was recently noticed by the writer on successively examining the types preserved in the DeCandollean and Kew herbaria respectively. The identity appears to have been previously inferred by Dr. F. W. Klatt, for after determining Hildebrandt's no. 3626 as *Mikania pyrifolia* in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. xii. Beibl. 27, p. 22 (1890), he later cites the same number as *Senecio curvatus* Bak. in Ann. k. k. Naturh. Hofmus. Wien, vii. 299 (1892). Although the name *Senecio pyrifolius* was used in manuscript by von Martius for a Brazilian species, it was published only as a synonym of *Senecio ellipticus* DC. Prod. vi. 420 (1837) by Baker in Mart. Fl. Bras. vi. pt. 3, 318 (1884). This use of the name, especially as unaccompanied by independent description and therefore incapable of revival, seems in no way to preclude the new combination here made for the plant of Madagascar.

Saussurea baicalensis (Adams), comb. nov. *Liatris baicalensis* Adams, Mém. Soc. Nat. Mosc. v. 115 (1817). *Carphephorus baicalensis* DC. Prod. v. 132 (1836). *Saussurea pycnocephala* Ledeb. Ic. Fl. Ross. i. 15, t. 59 (1829), Fl. Alt. iv. 14 (1833), & Fl. Ross. ii. 661 (1845–46), which see for detailed synonymy. As Adams's original description of this species is excellent and detailed there seems no reason why according to present nomenclatorial rules the earliest though long-neglected specific name should not be restored as indicated above. The association of the species with *Liatris*, to which it has considerable habital resemblance, was not unnatural at a time when the relatively obscure tribal distinctions of the *Compositae* were unknown.